THE RUSSIAN EMPIRE.

SPONSE OF COL. SHAPPNER TO THE ATTACK OF THE LONDON TIMES—IMPORTANT DETAILS OF THE PRODUCTIVE FORCES OF BUSSIA—BELIGIOUS FEELING OF THE PEOPLE—THE SUCCESSES OF THE ALLIES REVIEWED—BARBABITY OF THE ENGLISHARMY IN RUSSIA, AMERICA, ETC.—IMMENSE PREPARATIONS OF THE RUSSIANS FOR THE WAR.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD.

I have read the editorial of the London Times relative to

the impressions expressed by me upon the prospects o Russia, in being able to defend herself against the attack of the Western Powers.

I have sought in vain for a point in that editorial which would give me a basis upon which I could write au answer. The editor certainly succeeded in writing a very funny article, and no one can fall to be edified in its permeal. But why did the editor deem it expedient to not the article in the Herald? Did it contain so many truths
that they could not be denied, and was the force of ridicule the only means by which the influence of those fruths could be dispelled?

froths could be dispelled?

For the past few years my energies have been directed to the pursuit of lightning. The little flash which I put forth on Russia is followed by the Times' thunder. As in lectricity, the former is potent—the latter is harmless.
In the Herald article there was not a word disrespec

ful to the allies. Any comparison of bravery or manage-ment of the respective armies was carefully avoided. My object was to speak about Russia only. There was no necessity for me to criticise the conduct of the allies. The whole world has done that, and such a task on my part would have been superfluous.

On reading over the HERALD article, I find nothing to

On reading over the HERALD article, I find nothing to correct, so far as it gives a representation of the state of things in Russia. In that article, and while it was in type, I marked to be taken out all parts relative to my having been received in Russia with anything more than ordinary attention, and, also, those having reference to my visits to Cronstadt, Nickolsieff, and Sweaborg. This full correction escaped attention. I visited five of the prominent fortresses, but the details of what I observed there I cannot make any reference to in any manner whatever. All the representations which I made then, or new, are based upon actual observation, official information, or are taken from sources of unquestionable mation, or are taken from sources of unquestionable verselty and correctness. I reiterate every thing state which are not material in the premises—and now defy the Times or any other paper to disprove the assertions therein made. It was not, nor is it now possible for me to tell all that I have witnessed, nor a tenth of what I have heard in Russia. My impressions in some respects may have been erroneous. That which I heard, in many cases may not have been strictly correct. A traveller in a strange country and surrounded by people speaking a strange language, must rely very much upon his own

thing to gain by it. The sad result of the bloody conflict is plainly to be seen all over Europe. Its dire effects, I fear, are not yet fully felt, nor do I believe its end to be near. I have been cautious not to take any part whatever in war affairs. Some have supposed that I have been in the Russian service. There was actually found an American in London, who, for the hope of gold, was base enough to swear that I was in the employment of Russia, and had seceived large remuneration therefor. These fabrications, present occasion to say that I never have been in the Russian service, nor have I ever received any pay from the Russian government; nor do I know of having ever done anything to marit compensation, nor have I any expectation of embarking in any enterprise in war matters, either directly or indirectly. All that I have done has been confined to the assistance of Americans in the presentation of inventions. I have done the same for Eaglithman I have done the same for Eaglithman. sentation of inventions. I have done the same for Eng-lishmen. I speak thus plainly to correct any suspicion upon this question. The object of my visits to Russia, both in 1864-5, was connected with telegraphs and rail-roads. My ultimate success depends upon peace. While in Russia, during the past two years, I have read hundreds of misrepresentations in the English pa-pers about the war and that country. Many of them

ubtless have been made with a knowledge of the fact to the contrary, and perhaps many through ignorance is truth or power in any other people but their own. foreigner when he enters that country. Intelligent people bave often asked me, in England, if we had railroade, ways the result of ignorance. They are put forth to make the American feel that his country is unknown to fame. Courtesy, particularly among officials, is a rare quality. In this respect the English will doubtless be greatly benefitted by the example of their nearest ally. The want of respect and decency towards Americans is the cause of their hurrying out of England into France, where they are always treated with the most gratifying

have devoted much labor to the study of the govern-ment, the people and the country. The government I believe to be the best and the only one suited to the believe to be the best and the only one suited to the people. I have never heard any one acquainted with Russia express a different opinion. Even Englishmen there concur in this. The English press seems to wonder why "out and out republican Yankees are so fond of despotic governments." Americans are sensible enough to scan the relative necessities of nations. A republican government in Russia would be a disgusting farce. The masses are not prepared for it. Centuries hence they may be better fitted for it. France tried it, and fortunately for herself has since rifted into the present imperial system. Even England rifted into the present imperial system. Even England is not prepared for such a high state of government as we have in America. With the government of Russia, as Americans, we have nothing to do, except to be obedient to the lawy when we are there. As neutrals we certainly have a right to form an opinion as to the justness of the war, and in doing so we cannot see how England can expect the favor of Heaven in the end. It is from mercenary motives and from apprehensions for the safety of her Indian possessions that she enters this mighty con-flict. An imaginary Russian invasion of India makes England tremble. Her churches are filled with prayers for the cause of Christ and the success of her army in the sustentation of Mahomedanism! Was hypocrisy ever so apparent: She cannot serve two masters. She must be for God or the devil. The latter seems to be her choice. As a Christian nation, how is it possible for us to sympathise with such hypocrisy? We have no intrinsic interest in the success of Russia. Our trade with England is, perhaps, fully \$400,000,000 per annum. With Russia it has but slightly exceeded \$2,000,000. Our commerce with the latter is so very small that any one can see that the American people, in their almost unanimous sympathy with Russia, are not influ

enced by pecuniary or political considerations.

Throughout Russia there is but one opinion, and that
is, everything for defence. There are no internal divisions re: but on the contrary, the whole nation is united in a firm and resolute determination to shed the last dro. O' blood for the cause of God. Feuds among the members of the imperial family are never heard of. English and French writers may indite letters for the press in London or Paris, dating them from St. Petersburg, and putting forth the grossest misrepresentations as to the social relations of the imperial family; but this tempo rary inflation of public confidence will avail nothing in the end. The Imperial family is the most remarkabl on earth for devoted affection towards each other. They on earth for devoted affection towards each other. They meet daily, and mingle their prayers for their country and the triumph of the cause of God in the unholy wa waged spainst their church. The people assemble at all hours in the open churches and unite in solemn prayer for the same purpose. When they lie down at night, rise in the morning, and even in the pursuitgot their daily avocations, they never forget to offer up their prayers for their Emperor and their God. Notwithstanding this seeming fanaticism, there exists in Russia the most liberal religious toleration. All denominations are found there—Greek, Roman Catholic, Armenian, Lutheran, Mahomedan, Presbyterian, and even the orthogonal catholic and catholic catholics. theran, Mahomedan, Presbyterian, and even the ortho-dox Church of England, in which latter church the pastor never fails to publicly pray for "her Majesty the Queen of England, &c., and that she may triumph over all her enemies." Thus, in this wonderfully despoti country, there is more religious toleration than would be submitted to in England, if we may judge from the bad

temper of the London press in reference to my publishe

opinions on Russia.

The Russians de not feel humbled. Their confider in their God, and they believe that success will be ulti-mately their reward. Charles XII. of Sweden invaded their country; but the battle of Pultowa ended his triumphs, and completed the glory of Russia. Napoleon I. marched with 500,000 men, from battle field to battle field, and finally, after the bloody conflict of Borodino, at which 50,000 Russians sacrificed their lives, he took up his abode under the golden domes of the Kremlin. By his abode under the golden domes of the Kremlin. By the aid of Providence the army of Napoleon was annihilated. Allitle over two months ago, when I was in the Kremlin and upon the very spot where Napoleon triumphed, I saw the young and the gray headed Russian offering up their prayers for the cause of God, which is again assailed by the allies. They pointed, with tears streaming from their eyes, to the sacred tower of Iwan, from which Napoleon took the golden cross! Falling upon their knees, and with their heads bent to the earth in humble adoration, they pointed to the holy gate of the Kremlin, through which Napoleon passed without pulling off his hat! They pointed to the gold and silver coffina—the sacred receptacles of the saints of conturies past—which had to be moved from their hallowed spots when the enemy was approaching their Holy City.

ing their Holy City.

The whole nation is beginning to arouse itself; although the Russians are slow in action, yet their determination endures to the end. Another two years will mination endures to the end. Another two years will find the whole country well prepared for the war. No one there regards the present state of things other than in the light of preparation for war. Everywhere the energy of the people is put forth in the steps necessary for defence. At remote distances in the interior the soldiers are kept continually at drill, and the instruments of war are being multiplied with fearful rapidity. The entire Baltic coast is lined with batteries, and new sannons are being mounted by thousands, and new lines. cannons are being mounted by thousands, and new lines of defence constantly raised. Wherever you go the cry of defence is beard, and its appliances are seen. I have never yet met a Russian that was unwilling to fight for his God and his Emperor. I never heard of any resistance to his calls for men. On this subject I made dili-

gent inquiries.

The effect of all this on commerce has been a sad thing to the merchants. It bears heavier upon the English and German merchants than upon the Russian. The cessation of commerce has caused the merchants is Russia to direct their energies and means to other pursuits, and hence the great increase of manufactories. The cotton milis are running night and day. Progress in the arts is to be seen everywhere. All kinds of fabrics, such as silks, cottons, linens, laces, cloths, &c., are produced in great quantities. The London fimes may smer at Russian fabrics, but in time it will find that importation from England will for the future never be as great as it has hitherto been. The English government are grossly ignorant as to the extent of manufacturing Industry in fact Russia has been exporting rolled iron to England, and has now on hand thousands of tons awaiting the conclusion of peace for shipment. All sizes of pixte iron are made there. Iron plates five by eight feet and copper six by fifteen are made in large quantities. The blockade and non-shipment of iron do not affect the iron men of Russia, because their sales are made in advance for years, and the stock on hand is regularly paid for as fast as it is made. In fact the iron business is much larger than ever. The foreign trade is the same. The home consumption has been enormously increased. The yield for the past year is supposed to be at least—in pig iron 284,604 tons, and of bar iron 18,245 tons. I have the prices of different years and I find no increase over the times of peace.

The yield of precious metals is very favorable. That of silver will not be very great, perhaps not more than one and a ball millions of roubles. Platina mines are producing about the same as former years. The copper mines are yielding about 4,24,0700 silver roubles. And as to the gold mines, they are doing better than ever before. The income for the past year will be about 28,000,000 roubles.

The spiratural districts do not seem to be affected by the war. The coppe

forc. The income for the past year will be about 25,000,000 roubles.

The agricultural districts do not seem to be affected by the war. The crops of wheat, rys, barley, flax, hemp, &c. appear to be about the same as in former years. I saw no waste fields nor any want of tillers. In the Smolensk and Saratoff governments most corn is raised, and my observations in the former led me to believe that there was no likelihood of a diminution of crops. As to labor, there is pienty of it all over the empire, and at the same itme I may say that I saw no great suffering from poverty. There is no starvation, and beggars are less numerous than in England, and in fact I have seen more beggars in Liverpool and London in one week than I saw in my whole two years' tour in Russis.

Having thus spoken of Russis and her power to maintain herself in this war, I desire to notice a few of the worderful successes of the allies, viz:—

Bonarsund.—The English fleet appeared in front of this old hospital in the most magnificent array. The French inneed and attacked the rear of it, which was not constructed for defence. The English fired away, and nowithstanding the guns of large eather which they had, their shells and balls did no more harm than so many popguns. It is true they made considerable toles, but that was all. The French attack in the very

and notwithstanding the guns of large calibre which they had, their shells and balls did no more harm than so many popguns. It is true they made considerable noise, but that was all. The French attack in the rear occasioned the surrender of the old barracks and hospital, which the Russians never supposed would hold out against any moderate attack. I took the news of the surrender to St. Petersburg, and to my surprise no one seemed to care in the slightest degree for the lose, as they knew that the buildings could not stand. In fact, it had been determined long before not to attempt to hold them with anything like a formidable force.

SEVENTORI.—At this place the allies have fought with bravery—that must be conceded on all hands. I have said, and affirmed in print, that the English attack on the Redan was as brave an act as was ever performed by the arms of any nation, notwithstanding that the editor of the Time shamsfully abused his countrymen for not accomplishing impossibilities. The English had the most difficult position. For some distance in front of the Redan the surface is rock, and it was not possible for the approaches to be brought near it. In storming the Redan the English had to pus over a plateau of rock, and were subjected to the raking and deadly fire of other batteries besides the Redan, and every gun on the Redan mound was effective. In the face of these dreadful batteries the English solitors bravely made assault after assault. The situation of the French at the Malakeff was very different. In front of this mound there is a clay soil, and the French were enabled to make their approaches so close to it that it was not possible for the Russians to deflect their guns to do much service, and hence the defence of this position was made with the bayonet. The bravery of the English on this mound there is a clay soil, and the French were enabled to make their approaches so close to it that it was not possible for the Russians to deflect their guns to do much service, and hence the defence of this posi

mense line of field works of the Russians in front of Sebastopol, only a few feet were taken by the alhes until after the Russians had evacuated for the morth side, and then they only advanced in small squads, and with much fear and trembling.

Rusers.—The Times almost went into eestacles over the taking of this sand bank, and the capture of some lew men, women and children. To have read the accounts published, one unsequainted with the facts would have supposed that Kinburn was a great fortress. What are the facts. There were a lew Turkish guns there, but they were so old that they were nearly eaten through with rust, and could not have thrown a ball more than some four hundred yards. I was informed that many of them had not been fired for a hundred years. I suppose that one hundred kentuckians, armed with sharpe's rifes, could have taken this fortress. The English have a great faculty of glorifying themselves on a small amount of capital. They may rest content—they will find no more Kinburns. A few days more would have found that place in ruins.

Sweabong.—Here are a few items for the edification of the Times. The whole would was boastingly informed, after the miniature bombardment, that "Sweaborg was no more." What are the facts The allies landed on a small island near the fortress. They fired away with very commendable energy for a few days, throwing a few thousand balls, some 15,000 shells and about 5,000 rockets. The damage done to the Russians was very small—about 500 nersons—men, women and children—were killed; a brick ourrack and the old Swedish workshops were burned. This was all. The allies did their best, until they were out their mortars, when they moved themselves off. For the especial information of the Times, I can state that nearly all the damage done at Sweaborg was effected by the French. The English did no injury whatever. At the very tims the bombardment commenced the Russian officers were making the estimates for the coat of the removal of these old which are some many continued to the par

In the American war of George IV. like barbartties were committed. Packeuham, at New Orieans, inspired his soldiers with the hope of rapins and the violatio of women. The God that rules the destinies of men minifested his beneficence on that memorable cocasion. The American war in the time of George III. was no less remarkable for inhuman acts. The following are extracts from official reports to England from America relative to the contents of eight package of scalps sent to London. The editor of the Times can convince himself of their correctness by examining the old archives in London. It give these extracts to prove that the Englah mode of warfare never has teen otherwise than barbarous. Should the editor fall to find them, i; will afford me pleasure to prove their correctness. The scalps may be found, perlaps, among the old American relies.

copy of the contents of a pew packages of american relies.

COPY OF THE CONTENTS OF A PEW PACKAGES OF AMERICAN SCALPS, SENT TO THE ENGLISH GOVERNMENT IN 1782.

No. I. Containing 33 scalps of Corgress soldiers, killed in different skirmishes; these are stretched on black hoops, four inches in claweter, the inside of the skin painted red, with a small black spot to denote their being killed with bullets; also, 62 farmers, killed in their houses, the hoops painted red. 6 6 8 No. 2. Containing 98 scalps of farmers, killed in their houses; hoope red, figure of a hos to mark their profession, great white circle and sun to show they were surprised in the day time; a little red foot, to show they stond the profession of the company of the

houses; hoops red, figure of a hos to mark their profession, great white circle and sun to show they were surprised in the day time; a little red foot, to show they stood upon their defence and died fighting for their lives and families.

No. 3. The package centained the scalps of 97 farmers, killed m the field.

No. 4. Containing 102 scalps of farmers, mixed of several of the marks above; only 18 with a yellow flame, to denote their being of prisoners burnt alive, after being scalped, their nails pulled out by the roots, and other torments; one of these latter supposed to be an American clergyman, his hands being fixed to the hoop of his scalp. Most of the farmers appear by the hair to have been young or middle-aged men, there being but sixty-seven very gray heads among them all, which makes the service m ore essential.

No. 5, containing 88 scalps of women; hair long, braided in the Indian fashion, to show they were mothers; hoops blue, kim yellow ground, with little red tadpoles, to represent, by way of triumph, the tears of grief occasioned to their relatives; a black scalping knife or hatches at the bottom, to mark their being killed by those instruments; 17 others, hair very gray, black hoops, plain brown color: no mark but the sbort club, or couplete, to show they were knocked down dead, or had their brains beat out.

No. 6, containing 190 boys' scalps, of various ages, small green hoop, whitish ground on the skin, with red scars in the middle, and black marks, knife, hatchet, club, scalping knife, &c.

No. 1, containing 291 girls' scalps, by and little, small yellow hoop, white ground; tears, hatchet, club, scalping knife, &c.

No. 5. This package is a mixture of all the varieties above mentioned, to the number of 122, with a box of birch bark containing 29 little infants' scalps, of various sizes, small green hoop, white ground, the knife in the middle to show they were ripped out of their mothers' boiles.

Comment is unnecessary. The blood curdles on reading these official accounts of barbarities. Sha

THE ICE IN THE RIVERS—DETENTION OF STEAMBOATS—ANOTHER COLD SNAP. Accounts from all parts of the country show a very general reduction of the temperature during the last forty-eight hours. In this city the weather is very cold, and the effect of it has been to amalgamate the floating masses of ice in the rivers, and navigation has thereby become very difficult. During Thursday southwesterly winds prevailed, and drove the broken ice in the bay up the East river with the flood tides, blocking up the nar-rower channels, and detaining all the Eastern Sound boats beyond their time. The boat from Norwich was completely inbound at Throg's Neck. The ferry boats to Williamsburg and Brooklyn are greatly impeded, the slips being filled with ice, which becomes jammed in as the boat enters, and in many instances long planks have to be used to get the passengers ashore. It looks like a great lack of enterprise in the companies not to keep

So far this winter bids fair to be more severe than any we have had in a number of years. We certainly have had more storms, en'ailing great loss of property, during

we have had in a number of years. We certainly have had more storms, en'ailing great less of property, during the present month than occurred in the course of any three months in the year 1855. Let us hope the old adage will prove true, and that after the storms of January will come the caims of February and March.

Although the temperature is very low in this city, it varying during the last thirty hours from 16 degrees to 20 degrees Fahrenheit, still the weather is clear, annuy and bracing, and to those who are warmly clad very pleasant. The only drawback to its perfect enjoyment by our citizens, is the shameful condition of our streets and sidewalks. It is amost impossible to walk a block without being tripped up by the hard, slippery ice, and crossing the street is out of the question.

We learn that Staten Island Sound is completely frozen over from Elizabethtown Point to Bentley's dock, and the teams are crossing over from Jersey to Staten Island in every direction; indeed, that beautiful little island is practically annexed to our neighbor over the water. The steamer Thomas Hunt, now running from Amboy, cannot touch at Bently, and instead stops at Seguine's Point. This occurrence has not happened since the year 1837, when cartloads of ice were carted over from Holline's Hook to the Point.

The steamers from New Haven. Stonington, Norwich and Fall River came in at an early hour yesterday afternoon. They were delayed two or three hours at Threg's Point, by the ice, which at that place presented an almost impassable barrier. On account of this, they did not leave here again lest evening, and it is thought the inland navigation to the east will be suppraced during the present 'cold term.'' If so, due notice will be given of the time for resuming their regular trips.

Good News ton Rocure—Open Houses for Thistyles.—

Good News for Rosure—Ofen Houses for Thisyles.—
People wonder a good deal why so many robberies are committed, but Captain Letts, of the Seventh ward police, in his return to the Chief's office yesterday, expains how the thing is done. He says:

No less than 249 houses were found open between 3 o'clock and surrise this morning in this ward. On Catherine street 1; Market street, 3; Monroe street, 49; Grand street, 10; Corlaers street, 21; Hamilton street, 31; Early street, 29; Cherry street, 29; Fast Broadway, 4; Water street, 18; File street, 6; Rutgers street, 27; Montgomery street, 2; Seammel street, 4—a general invisation to theve to wake in and help themselves.

At this rate there cannot be less than from four to five thousand houses open every night. We give this notice for the benefit of whom it may concern.

Accident to an Arist.—Mr. William Marsh, marine artist, we regret to learn, slipped on the ice a few days since, and injured himself so severely that he has been confined to his bed ever since. His right ancle was dislocated, and he was otherwise much injured.

MILITARY.—Lleut. Colonel John McCunn, of the 75th regiment New York State Rifles, was unanimously elected colonel of that corps on Thursday evening last.

We hear by telegraph from New Orleans that the well known comedian whose name heads this notice died at San Francisco, about the 20th of last month. Mr. Silsbee was a native of the town of Wayne, in the county o Steuben, in this State, and made his first appearance in : was a native of the town of Wayne, in the county of Steuben, in this State, and made his first appearance in a Yankee comedy at the Albany theatre, about ten years since, and afterwards played at the Chatham. In 1850 he went to London and made his debut at the Adelphi at Jonathan Pleughboy, in "The Forest Rose." Mr. Silabee was much liked in London, and played at the Adelphi through nearly two seasons. Returning to America, he played his first engagement at the Broadway theatre, commencing the season of 1863. He did not please his own countrymen so well as the Londoners—his portraitness being very broad caricatures, and making the Yankee character too gross and monstrous. He had a round, joily face and much mobility of countenance. He was often excessively funny, and evidently possessed the elements of his art. He reeded taste and a good school. He was, however, quitequal to Hill, whom he imitated, but inferior to Marke or Burke. He travelied through the country during the the season of '53 or '54, and went to California about a year since. He was only moderately successful in the Golden State, and we heard some time since that his health was impaired. Mr. Silabee was about thirty-live years of age. His personal cnaracter was above reproach; he was a worthy, quiet, conservative, temperate, prudent man, and had, we learn, secured a hand-some competence. He leaves a widow and children. There seems to be a mortality among the "Yankee comedians," so called, Messrs, Marble, Hill and Burke all died young. The only representative of this style of part that we know of new is Mr. McVicker, who recently partly decrements to the stream a brook an tour.

BURNS FESTIVALS.

The Celebration at the Pacific Hotel. The anniversary of the birthday of the great democratic Scotch bard, Robert Burns, was celebrated last evening in the Pacific Hotel by a large number of his countrymen. An excellent dinner was provided for the occasion, to which about a hundred sat down. The dining-room was decorated with the American and Eng played a transparency of Scotia's tavorite poet. Mr. Vire Circbugh presided, Mesars. J. McAdams and John Straiton officiating as Vice Presidents. Before the compudding much in favor among the Scotch. The following verse gives a tolerably fair idea of the whole:

verse gives a tolerably fair idea of the whole:

Fair fa' your honest sonsie face,
Great chieftain o' the pudein' race i
Abdon them a' ye tak your place
Painch, tripe, or thairm;
Weel are ye worth of a grace
As lang 'a my arm;
The "haggis," it is sufficient to say, is well worthy of
the praise bestowed upon it.

The tables cleared, the first regular toast was given as

The day and all who bonor it.

The tables cleared, the first regular toast was given as follows:—

The day and all who honor it.

Then tollowed—

The immortal geolus of Robert Burus.

Mr. Chresuch responded. He said—Another year has rolled round, and again we meet to honor and commemorate the day which gave to Scotland her own peculiar natural post. This is the anniversary of Burus's birthday, and I need not say with what strong and steady enthusian will this day be celebrated, not only over his own land, but in every country to which an adventurous spirit has carried her sons. On such occasions nationally becomes a virtue; for what close is the memory of Burus but the memory of all that dignifes and adorns the region that gave him birth? Not till that region is shorn of all its beams, its honesty, its independence, its moral worth, its genius and its piety, will the name of Burus "Die on her ear, a faint unheeded sound." Surrounded as I am by so many of his countrymen and has admirers, who are all, I have no doubt, deeply studied in all I that appertains to his life, character and writings, it appears to me superfluous to occupy much of your time on the subject. Still, the subject of Robert Burus is a theme so varied that you cannot well exhaust it. In all his works he has proved himself a thorough Scotchman, and his nationality, like cream, floats on the surface of all his writings. Mark how deep and sinceres is his love to his native land. He sung its hills, its streams, its glens, its heather and its "wee modest gowan," with a sweetness and pathos never exceeded. With what devotion does he pour forth the praise of Scotland's bonnie lasses, his love and admiration for bonnie Jean and his Highland May! With what Punch like spirit does he launch his sature at the head of old Mother Rirk, as well as at her hely zealots and her hyporritical disciples! Now he revels in the honest pride and upright partirotic spirit of his manly independence. In a letter to Cleriona he says, "I am as proud as ever; and when I smalid in the grave I with to be st

The third regu'ar toast—
The Land o' Cakes,
—was drark with three times three.
Mr. Claremon then said—Gentlemen: It is well known to many of you that another meeting of this kind is being held at Tammany Hail. The Fresident called on me, and saying he would be glad to exchange courtesies during the evening. I said I bad no objection. I will now appoint Mr. Lane, Mr. Burt and Mr. Mason a deputation to visit Tammany Hail, and give to our friends there our hearty and friendly salutations.
Mr. JANKK then, at the call of the President, favored the audience with an excellent performance on the piano, which was received with loud applause.
Mr. J. G. McAdax being called upon, proposed the following toast:—
The Poetry and Peasantry of Scotland—The first the essence

Mr. J. G. McAnax being called upon, proposed the following toast:

The Poetry and Peasantry of Scotland—The first the essence of patriotism and morality, the other the model of integrity, preseverance and worth.

Mr. President, I will sail out in tew remarks before you, although I am not a nautical man nor a naughty man (Applause.) It is natural for man to love the land of his birth. Therefore it is as natural for Scotla's sons to love their own clime as it is for other people to love theirs. But upon this occasion we do not turn to our own loved land from sympathy only. No, in the affection of her own people she is secure, and resis a coly upon the laurels of the past. But there is one of her sons who claims our homage here to night. Be did not belong to the aristocrapy, but was one of Scotla's peasantry, cradice in poverty, reared in honest livelihed, and buried in grief. (Applause.) At this present time the midit of Burne exercis a salutary influence throughout the world. He is read of by both rich and poor, and he exercises a cominion over Scotland and Scotchmen, as evinced in this gathering here. Why is it that he exercises such an influence over his fellow men?

The Poetry and Peasantry of Scotland.

The PRESIDENT read an admirable poetic eulogy of Burns, which was written for the occasion by a lady. We give the concluding verse:—

give the concluding verse:—

Quick Mercnry speeds with the prayer to great Jove,
For a bard who would sing of pure nature and love:
The god in loud thunder the answer returns:
The prayer is granted—I give to you Burns.
The deputation from Tammany Hall, consisting of
Mesers. W. Miller, James Gibson and Andrew Turnbull,
now arrived, and took their scats on invitation with the
rest of the company.
The following toast was then read by the Vice President, Mr. McADAN:—
Both stiered the Atlantic May are a save did to the company. Both sides of the Atlantic—May war never divide them more than the ocean between them, whose clear bosom is the retle

than the ocean between them, whose clear bosom is the reliex of Divinity.

Drank with all the honors.

The PRIMINST, at the request of the company, then sang that grand democratic song, "A man's a man for a' that," which was encored with loud applause.

The PRIMINST then formally announced the presence of the deputation from Tammany Hall, and said he was rejoiced that in the city of New York two bodies were celebrating at the same moment the anniversary of Burns. I rejoice, Mr. Miller, to greet you here at the head of this deputation from our sister society. I hope you will find yourselves comfortable where you are, and be in no hurry to part with us. Take back to your society our best regards. I drisk—

Success and prosperity to all the societies in the world who

Success and prosperity to all the societies in the world who have met to day to do honor to Robert Burns, but particularly to the company now in session at Tammany Hall. (Loud appliance.)

Mr. Miller, Chairman of the deputation, said—I feel complimented by the manner in which the President has noticed our meeting at Tammany Hall; and next year, I hope we can all meet in one room, where we can stand all together, and have one grand joillification over the memory of the great poet. I hope this will be the last time we shall meet separately; but together we shall illustrate the truth of the glorious song just given—

The world o'er man shall

The world o'er man shall Brothers be and a' that. Brothers be and a' that.

Mr. Ginson, of the deputation, then being called upon, gave a song, which was loudly cheered.

Mr. TURNBULL, of the deputation, then rose and asked leave to propose a teast. He said this was the first time he had the pleasure of celebrating the memory of Burns. I drink:—

The health of the sons and daughters of Scotland and the admiters of Burns throughout the world.

The Pards of America—Their genius must win for them a world wide reputation. world wide reputation.

Mr. Draver, on being called upon, responded, and gave the following toast:—

not born to die."

The following telegraphic despatch was received from the President of a similar gathering of the sons of Scotland, at the Tontine Hotel in New Haven, who were celebrating the birthday of their great poet:—

May they when age shall bleach their crown
White as our nauve thisties' down,
Mount high to light and lite aboon,
There to enjoy the lave o't.

BURNS' FESTIVAL TONTINE.
The speaking and singing were kept up till after midnight, when the company separated, well pleased with the manner in which they had passed the evening.

Celebration of the Birthday of Robert Burns

at Tammany Hall—Speeches, Songs and Sentiments—Haggis and Poetry. The seventy-pinth anniversary of the birthday of Robert flurns, the Ayrahire poet, was celebrated appropriately at Tammary Hall last evening, by over two hundred of the sons of "Old Scotia."

the sons of "Old Scotla."

It appears the company assembled at this place were composed of the more democratic element of the Scotlish population of this city, who object to aristocratic celebrations of the natal day of the peasant poet. They were of opinion that ten dollars was quite too much to give for a supper ticket, and so they projected one fo 11 %, which, as the event showed, was quite successful.
At mire c'abak the company swiered the supper room,

ar. Geo. Brone occupied the Freedent's chair, supported on each aide by distinguished invited guests. At the foot of the table were seated the Vice Presidents, Dr. Hislop and Mr. Wm. Miller.

After an appropriate grace from the Chairman, the company proceeded to discuss a characteristic repast, paying especial attention to the "naggis," an old fashioned Scotch dish, invariably served up on such occasions.

After the tables were cleared, The CHAIRMAN rose and stated, that as the good thing The Charlman rose and stated, that as the good things had been eaten, he would give them a little dessert. He could not perform much; he had been compelled to supply 350 hungry Scotchmen with one "haggis." He had begun with a hadle and had finished with a teaspoon. (Great laughter.) Mr. Brodie gave a hunorous account of his efforts to get up a speech for the occasion, and he confessed that, if he had one, "The chiels amang them takint notes" would make him neryous and he could not get on. It is a mistake, said the speaker, though, to suppose Burns was not educated. He was educated. For a ploughman, and a good one. He had Jenny Wilson who taught him faroling; love and a generous na ure gave him the rest. He was a sweet poet and a noble man, who mang of love in charming strains. He was a politician—a republican. (Applause.) When in the theatrs in Edinburg the audience rose and as planded l'itt. Burns aleas stood uncovered. (Applause). He loved Washington more than Pitt. (Applause). Aristocrats were his awersion. Now aristocrats are sometimes very good people, but like the honey which, though sweet, yet is found in a dirty wessel. Mr. Burns then grat tous in a dirty wessel. Mr. Burns the grat tous in a dirty wessel.

(Applause).

Mr. Brodie then gave the first toast, as follows:— The Worshippers and Workers Out of Liberty in all Climes and Countries—They are the leaders on humanity, by the light of whose intellect a happy inture is a reveloped. May the ob-ject of their highest aspirations be realized in the brotherhood of mankith.

ject of their highest aspirations or realized in the brotherhood of markind.

Mr. Thos. Frazer responded. As a devotee of liveral principles be honored Burns. Scotchmen could look back to a Wallace and claim him as a lover of his country—another Washington. All of old Scotis's children ave lovers of liberty, and he for one gloriesh in the great American principle enuncisted by Jefferson: Equality before the law, liberty for all. (Great applause.) Mr. F. recounted the deeds of Scotchmen in defence of their liberties when assailed. This gatocrip he declared was the largest that hed as-embled in this city to celebrate the birth day of the great republican poet. (Applause) While there is a man who can despise the lording for his pride, there will be (these who will honor and revere the memory of Burns. Mr. F. closed with a poem, ending as follows:—Oh! till from every vale,
And where the mountains rise:
The beacen lights of liberty,
Shail kindle to the skies.—(Great applause.)

Mr. Wm Miller then sang: "A man's a man for a'

Mr. WM MILIER then sang: "A man's a man for a that."

At this stage of the proceedings a delegation from the other Burns Association, consisting of Messrs, Mason, Laing and Pent, made their appearance, and were cor-

Laipy and Eent, made their appearance, and were corcially received.

Dr. Hystor was introduced. He deprecated the idea
that foreigners should not meet to celebrate national
holidays. All who claimed the title of man, or had any
humanitarian teeling honored Burns. He was a republican—a true one. (Applause). While he loved America
and American principles, he confessed a regard for old
Scotlard, and would feel it while he lived. He closed
with an appropriate tosat.

The second tosat was then announced, as follows:—

The great hearted poets of nature. Throughout all time they are the priesthood of freedom. Their written souls are the territures of progress. May the world worthly imbibe their inspirations.

are the priestanod of freedom. Their written souls are the brietines of progress. May the world worthly imbite their inspirations.

Mr. James B. Dunn replied in a highly poetic strain of remark, that excited great applause. The orator was of opinion that no language was like the Scotch for conveying pathetic and humorous emotion. There is only one species of poetry that touches the heart of all men and that is the lyric. This is the kind most sung and most admired, and this was the peculiarity of Burns. The spinar closes aming great applause. Mr. McDougal then sung the "Spot where I was born" effectively.

Mr. Jours Masov, from the Pacific Hotel gathering, said, in bebalf of the delegation he was with, that they had come to do honor to that man who had given mankind a high ideal of manhood. To realize Burns had given the liaborer hope. No longer need the workman hang his head in shame, for Burns had made labor dignified and honored among men. (Great applause) Mr. Mason was glad that the two meetings were held, for no soom would hold all Scotchmen who wished to honor Burns. The Chair said this was a capital Mason, and no doubt could make a good toast, whereupon Mr. Mason responded in the following couplet, composed by himself:—

But while and Scotin's tongue can wag.

ed by himself:

But while and Scotla's tongue can wag.
Or on her back there's left a rag.
She'll wade thro' thick and thin, nor lag.
To soun' thy fame.
Tho' wi' the last plack in her bag.
And far frae hame.

And far frae hame.

Mr. Laing saig, and made a brief speech, in which he highly pealed. Buthly Burns."

The Principlant then announced the following toast to be sent to Albany, Washington and such other places where the memory of Burns was celebrated:—

The sons of Scotia and the lovers of Burns throughout the world.

Received with all the honors.

Mr. C. Lavingeron sang "My Nannie O," which was loudy applauded.

The third toast

The memory of Burns,
Was drank standing and in stlence.
Mr Thomas Frazer was called upon, and responded in an original composition, of which the following verses are a fair specimen:— In him puir human nature's heart llad aye a friend to take us par.
Weel kennin' wi' what wily arr
Weel kennin' wi' what wily arr
The passions good
Frail man to lightly wisdom's chart
And lose his road. And lose his
His was the soul to do and dare;
His was the noble breast laid perc
Showing what life had writter the
As he bas do
And though a' earth in Burns tany
He's Scotie's

Proud, starn, yet gent's as the tone
That thrills a prayerful mither's mosn,
He never smooled to thane or throne
Bervile and tame.
Fo ! for his heart was Freedom's own—
Be ours the sam

Fo! for his heart was Freedom's own—
This was loudly applauded.
The President read the following: The meeting of Burna admirers, at Stapleton, Staten Island, to their friends a Tammany Hall. The universal brotherhood of mankind heralded by Burns, may it be speedy and complete, tha "man to man the world o'er shall brother be for a' that." Mr. Richardsox then sang, "O. Scatland, I Love thee." The "Croupier," (Vice President), Mr. Miller, informed the company that he had waited on the admirers of Burns sasembled at the Pacific Hotel, and was well and cordially received. He hoped that hereafter there would only be one celebration of the birthday of the peasand bard. (Applause.)

The next toast was the fourth, as follows:—
The land we live in, and her glorious independence—Le

The next toast was the fourth, as follows:—

The land we live in, and her glorious independence.—Let pairiotism guard and purify her noble institutions, and white the stars and stripes wave a wide welcome to the oppressed of every nation, may the wings of passing time still brighter fan the fiame of her own nationality.

Er. Millipir responded, and said that no Scotchman could fall to revere the land they lived in and gave them protection. America and its glory and liberty were dear to all, and to none more than to the true sons of Scotland. He closed with a toast, received with three times three.

three.
The following toasts and responses were then given: The President and Executive Government of the United

Reply by Captain Halsey. Sorg—"Death of Warren."

The Government and Magistracy of the city of New York. Reply by Jas. Salmon.

The Irrepressible Fee of all Opressors—A free press—May press on with the growing pressure of right, never depressed and suppressing no truth, while leaving everywhere its own bright impress.

Replied 5.

Replied to appropriately.

Song by the Messrs. Muir.

Our Naive Land-Auld Scotia dear—Her battle fields are memorated freedom; her gray cairns are the sacred aliars in liberty of conscience, the wild echoes of her gien still sound the solemn strains of persecuted worship; her ranged hills have been the bulwarks of undannted independence; her fire-sides have been the thrones of affection, and even yet they throw their glowing sparks of love across the wide Atlantic, May cauld care gruse forever in that heart that never throbs withouts of hame and saud lang syn.

Reply by A. Turnbull.

Songs—'Scotland Yet,'' D. Smith, and ''The Thistie,'' J. Richardson.

our fresides be an grace.

Its goodness, Miller.

Reply by, Miller.

Seng:—'Building Castles in the Air,'' J. Gibson, and
Of a the Airs the Wind can Blaw,'' Lewingston.

The Learned Prefessions.
Reply by Dr. Norval.
The company kept up to a late hour, to the "wee small hours agent the twal," making speeches, giving toasts, inging songs, drinking hot Scotch whiskey punch, and having a very good time generally. The assemblage separated with cheers for Mr. Brodie, who filled the chair

Incet acceptably.

IMPORTANT TO POSTMASTERS.—Our attention has been called to the fact that some postmasters are in the habit of sending back to the mailing office letters reaching them for delivery, because they were not prepaid by stamps, but by money. This is wrong, and arises from a misapprehension of the law. In no case, indeed, should a letter, after it has reached the office of delivery, be returned for postage, much less should it be returned because the postage was not paid by stamps. It is the general duty of postmasters to see that letters are prepaid; but when (having been prepaid in cash, either through ignorance of the law, or in-advertence, or want of stamps on the part of the mailing postmaster) they reach their destination, it is the duty of the postmaster to deliver them the same as though prepaid by stamps. It will necessarily happen, in the introduction of the stamp pre-payment system, that supplies of stamps will fail to reach some of the small and remote offices at the proper time, and it would be coing violence to the citizens of those localities to return, and thus delay, their correspondence, because of a circumstance so unavoidable. In ertaining this view of the subject, the department has instructed postmasters, not having stamps, to forward letters as here-tefore when prepaid by money. If an unpaid letter, frem any cause, gets into the mail and reaches its destination is should be delivered on teaymen of posting at a permitted in the cashes its destination is should be delivered on teaymen of posting at

The Northern Light Affair.

U. S. CHOUIT COURT.

Before Hon. Judge Ingersoll.

Jan. 25.—In the Matter of Jos. L. White and Others, Indicted for Contracting United States Officers.—The Judge, this morning, rendered a decision denying the motion to quash the indictment:—

The indictment in this case is founded upon the 22d

section of the act of Congress of 1799, in which, among other things, it is provided, that if any persons or persons shall knowingly and wilfully obstruct, resist or oppose any officer of the United States in serving, or attempting to serve or execute, any measure, process or warrant, or any rule or order of the courts of the United States, or any other legal or judicial wit whatsoever, such person or persons shall, on conviction, be imprisoned not ac-ceeding twelve months, and fined not exceeding three hundred collars. (let volume Statutes at Large, p. 117.) To constitute the effence created by the above recited act of Congress, it is necessary that three distinct facts should be established. These three distinct facts are:— 1st. That a legal process, warrant, writ, rule or order should have been issued by a Court of the United States; 2d, That such legal process, warrant, writ, rule or action, after the same should have been issued, should be in the hands of some officer of the United States for service, and having anthority by the laws of the United States for service, and having anthority by the laws of the United States for service, and having anthority by the laws of the United States for service, and having anthority by the laws of the United States for service, and having anthority of the Interest of the Interest of the Interest of States to serve the same. These are all the facts necessary to creat the same. These are all the facts necessary to constitute the offence by the above written set of Congress created. And an indictment founded upon this act of Congress must, in order to be acjudged sufficient. distinctly state and charge the existences and commission of three several facts, and that the act complained of took place within the limits of the Southern district of New York; and all the facts necessary to be charged to constitute a good indiction the second of the Indiction of these three several facts, and that the act complained of took place within the limits of the Southern district of New York. The quantities of these large states and fluidical process, directocomber, 1804, a certain legisl and judicial process, directocomber, 1804, a certain legisl and judicial process, directocomber, 1804, a certain legisl and judicial process, directocomber, 1804, and the Indiction of the United States for the larget states of the District Cent of the United States for the district of New York for English the United States for the district of New York for the Indict States for the district of the Southern district of New York for early, dec, and the arms and ammunition on bosed of her; and to show what such process was, it is estout in the indictionary, in the Indiction of the Indiction of Indiction of I rest had the following indorsement upon it, signed by "Abraham T. Hillyer, Unided States Marshai, to wit. I heatby cipute B. F. Ryer and Luther Horton, to ascentic the within process." And it is charged that afterwards, at the city of New York, the defendants did knowingly and wilfully obstruct, resist and oppose, Benjamin F. Ryer and Luther Horton, in attempting to execute raid warrant, they the said Ryer and Horton then and there and officers of the United States, to wit, deputies of the Marshal of the United States, to wit, deputies of the Marshal of the United States, to wit, deputies that the warrant was in the hands of the Marshal. He, before the resistance and obstruction took places, made his advisement upon it. It was directed to him to serve. It was therefore in his hands for the purpose for which it was faued, which purpose was to have it placed in his hands for service, set the fair construction of the language of the incitement is, that it was placed in his hands for service, set the fair construction of the language of the incitement is, that it was placed. And the charge is direct, that the defendants, knowingly and wilfully, did obstruct, resist and oppose Ryan and Horton in the excention of the warrant, they at the time being deputies of the Marshal. But it is classmed that, although it may appear by the indictment that the warrant was placed in the bands of the Marshal for service, and although the may have deputed Ryer and Horton of the warrant, they at the time being deputies of the Marshal, and that any obstruction or resistance to them was not within the prohibition of the lunted States; that they were the mere assistants and servants of the Marshal, and that any obstruction are esistance to them was not within the prohibition of the law that the part of the Marshal has power and though the marshal per that no such obstruction or resistance to them was not within the prohibition of the law of the United States, and have proved from office, and any obstruction and resistance is charged in t

Divorces Granted in Boston.—The following divorces were granted in the Supreme Court of Boston on the 19th inst.:—

George W. Lyon from Mary F. Lyon, for adultery of respondent.

Gibbs W. Eddy from Hannah A. Eddy, for adultery.
Fredrick Daggett from Heier L. Daggett, for desertion.

Almira L. Braman from Benj. P. Braman, for adult y.
Sustanah Granger from Invid A. Granger, for the

Sarah A. Drown from Charles L. Drown, for adultar